

REMARKS

The above amendments and following remarks are fully and completely responsive to the Office Action dated September 23, 2004. Claims 1, 4-5, 7 and 9-17 are pending in this application with claims 16 and 17 added, claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12-14 amended and claims 2-3, 6 and 8 canceled by the present Amendment. In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-7, 10 and 12-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and claims 1-9 and 12-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 11 was indicated as containing allowable subject matter but was objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. No new matter has been added. Claims 1, 4-5, 7 and 9-17 are presented for reconsideration.

35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-7, 10 and 12-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Clark et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,664,775, "Clark '775"). In making this rejection, the Office Action asserts that this reference teaches each and every element of the claimed invention. Applicants disagree and request reconsideration of this rejection.

Claim 1, as amended, recites in part:

...wherein, the clock control circuit increases the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency, after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency.

Clark '775, in Figs. 1 and 2, teaches that the core logic 50 controls voltage regulator 40 to change the level of the power source voltage using the control signal

“control word”. The core logic 50 waits for the voltage regulator 40 to stabilize. Thereafter, the core logic 50 controls clock divider 30 to raise the clock frequency. Consequently, Clark ‘775 only teaches raising the clock frequency after a notification that the voltage output of voltage regulator 40 is stable.

Clark ‘775, however, fails to teach any relationship between the raised voltage and the raised frequency. Specifically, this reference fails to teach increasing the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency. Accordingly, the present invention controls the change in frequency based on a voltage level detected by the voltage monitoring circuit. In contrast, Clark ‘775 waits for a stable voltage.

Consequently, Clark ‘775 fails to teach and/or suggest the claimed invention. Specifically, this reference fails to teach and/or suggest that “the clock control circuit increases the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency, after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency”.

Claims 1-9 and 12-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Clark et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,425,086, “Clark ‘086”). In making this rejection, the Office Action asserts that this reference teaches each and every element of the claimed invention. Applicants disagree and request reconsideration of this rejection.

Claim 1, as amended, recites in part:

...wherein, the clock control circuit increases the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency, after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency.

Clark '086 teaches that microprocessor 110 controls voltage regulator 120 to change a level of the power source voltage using the control signal "control word". Similar to Clark '775, Clark '086 also fails to teach and/or suggest a relationship between the raised voltage and the raised frequency. Specifically, Clark '086 fails to teach and/or suggest that the clock control circuit increases the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency, after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency.

Consequently, Clark '086 fails to teach and/or suggest the claimed invention. Specifically, this reference fails to teach and/or suggest that "the clock control circuit increases the frequency of the internal clock to a first frequency from a second frequency lower than the first frequency, after the supply voltage monitoring circuit detects the level of the internal supply voltage is increased to a level corresponding to the first frequency".

As discussed above, neither Clark '775 nor Clark '086 teaches and/or suggests the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (two different rejections).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 11 was objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 11 depends indirectly from claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 is allowable. Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to claim 11.

New Claims

New claims 16 and 17 have been added to claim additional features of the present invention. Both of these claims depend on claim 1 and are allowable for at least the reasons discussed above. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request consideration of new claims 16 and 17.

Conclusion

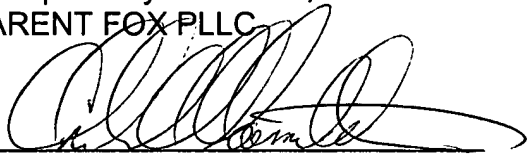
Applicants' amendments and remarks have overcome the objections and rejections set forth in the Office Action dated September 23, 2004. Specifically, Applicants' remarks have distinguished claims 1, 4-5, 7, 10 and 12-14 from Clark '775 and thus overcome the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Applicants' remarks have also distinguished claims 1, 4-5, 7, 9 and 12-15 from Clark '086 and thus overcome the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Applicants' remarks have also overcome the objection to claim 11. Accordingly, claims 1, 4-5, 7 and 9-17 are in condition for allowance. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request consideration and allowance of claims 1, 4-5, 7 and 9-17.

Applicants submit that the application is now in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes the application is not in condition for allowance, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner contact the undersigned attorney by telephone if it is believed that such contact will expedite the prosecution of the application.

In the event that this paper is not considered to be timely filed, Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge payment for any additional fees which may be required with respect to this paper to our Deposit Account No. 01-2300, making reference to attorney docket number 108066-00092.

Respectfully submitted,
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Enclosure: Petition for Extension of Time

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